## DNA MeTase gene:

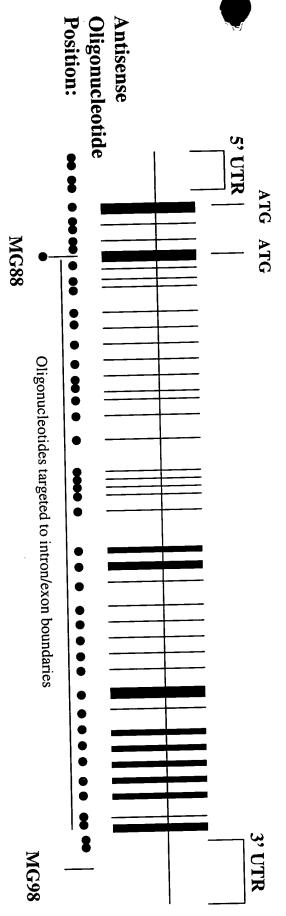


FIGURE 1

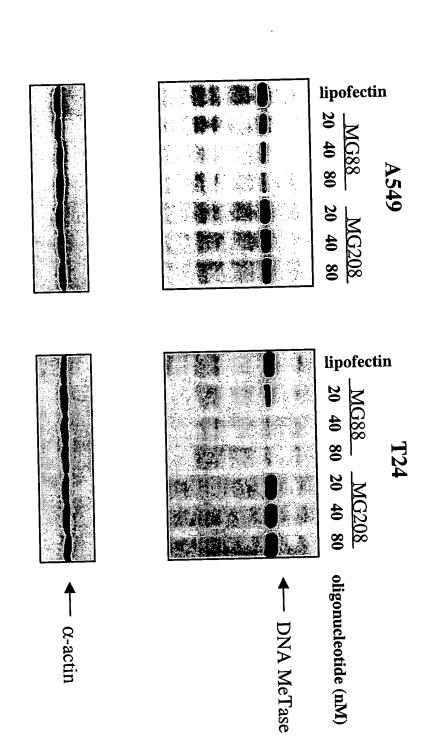


FIGURE 2

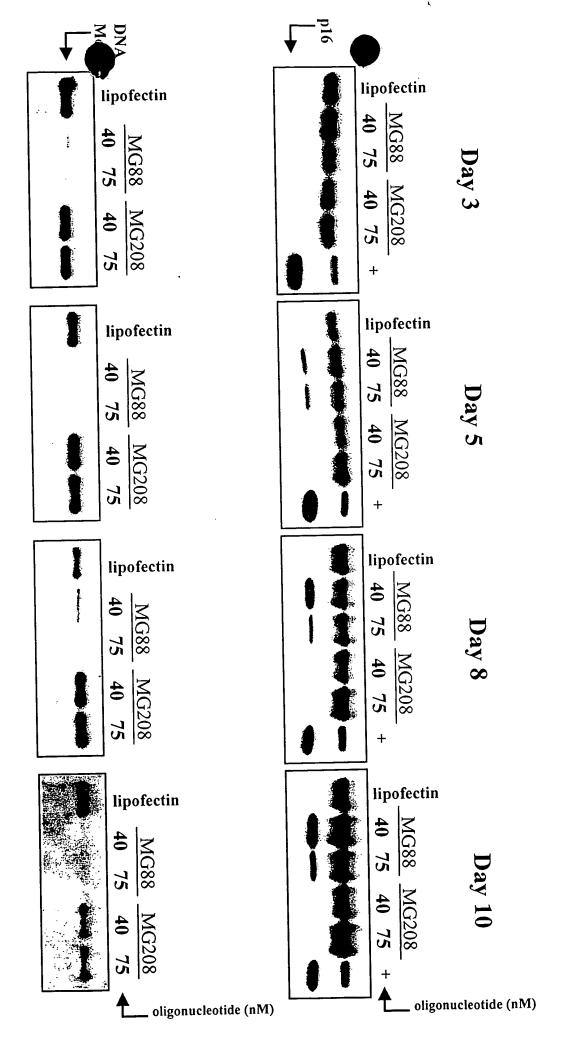
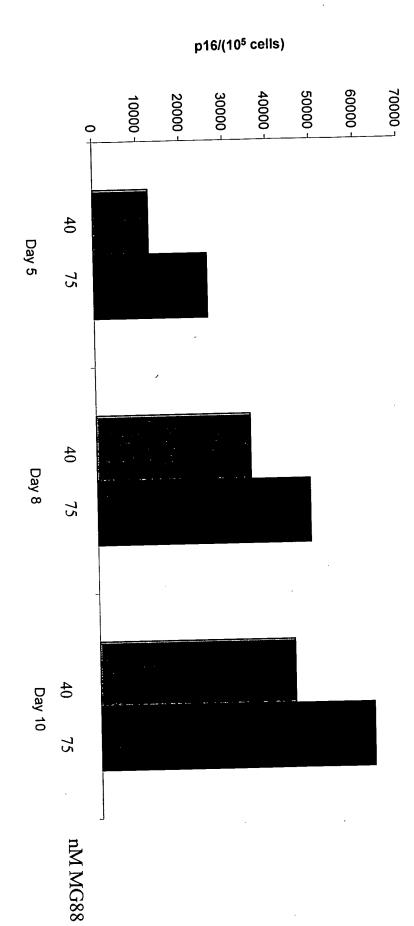


FIGURE 3A

FIGURE 3B



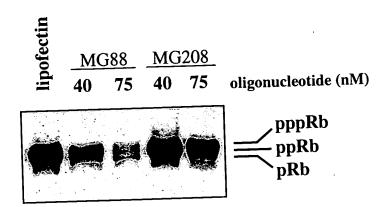


FIGURE 4

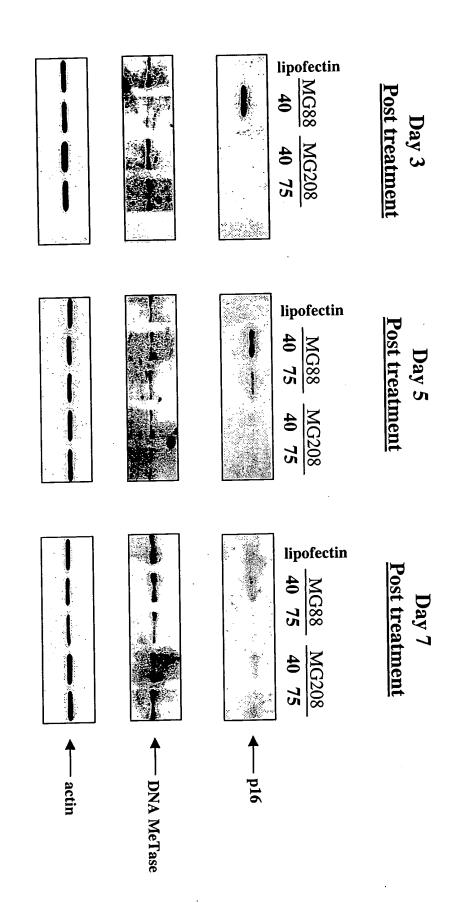
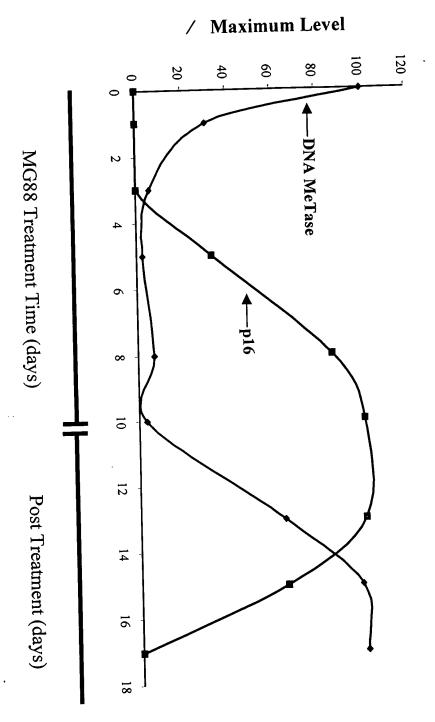
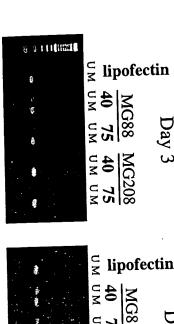


FIGURE 5

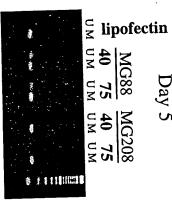
FIGURE 6

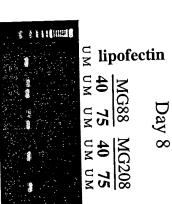




Day 3

Day 5





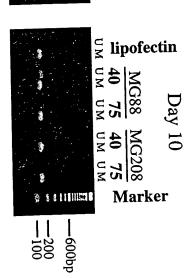


FIGURE 7

\* T24 Cells

FIGURE 8

The state of the s

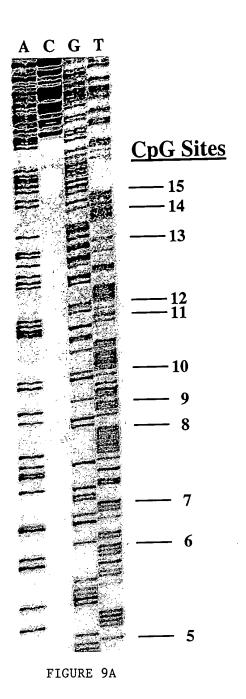
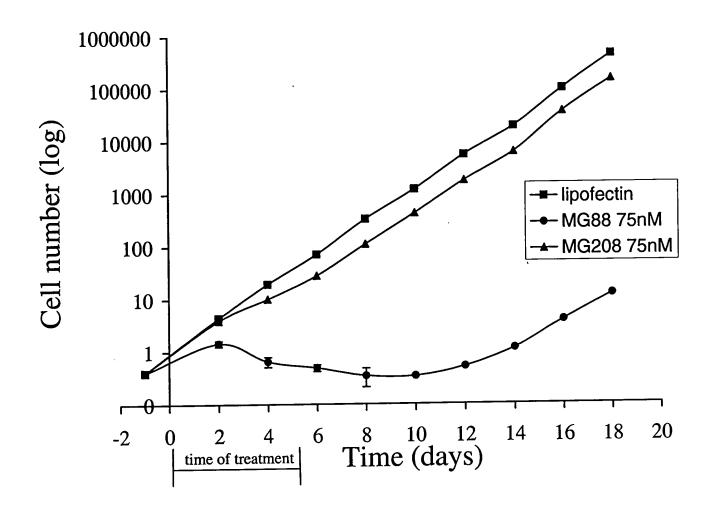
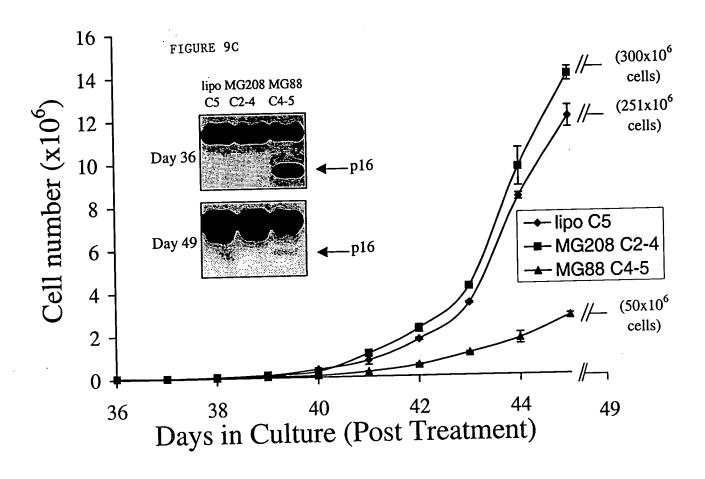


FIGURE 9B





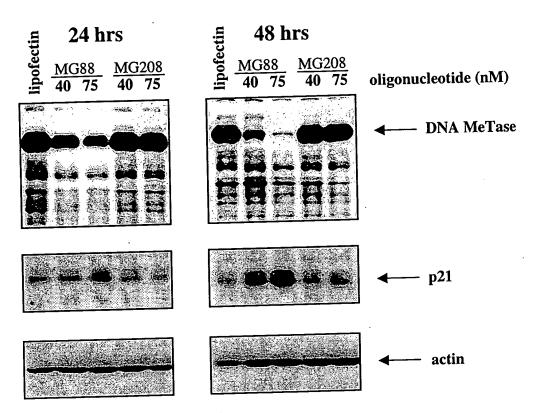


FIGURE 10A

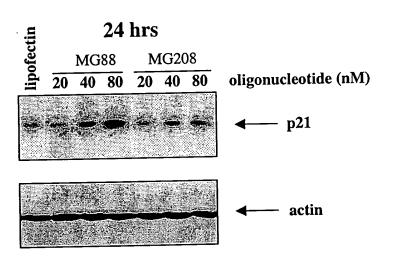


FIGURE 10B

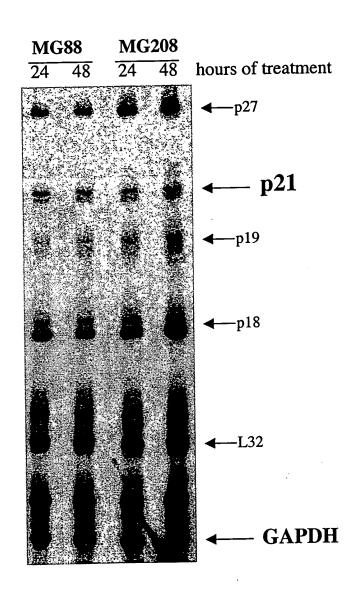
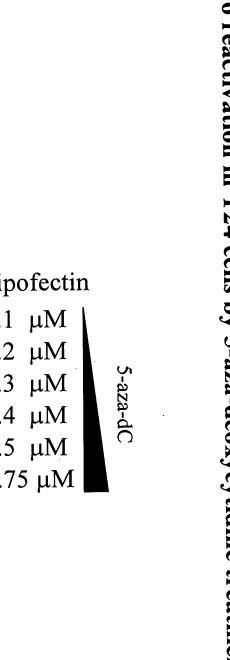
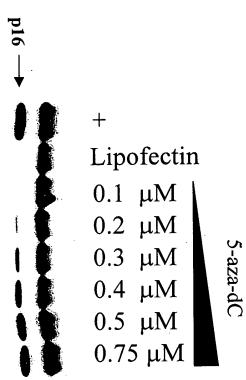


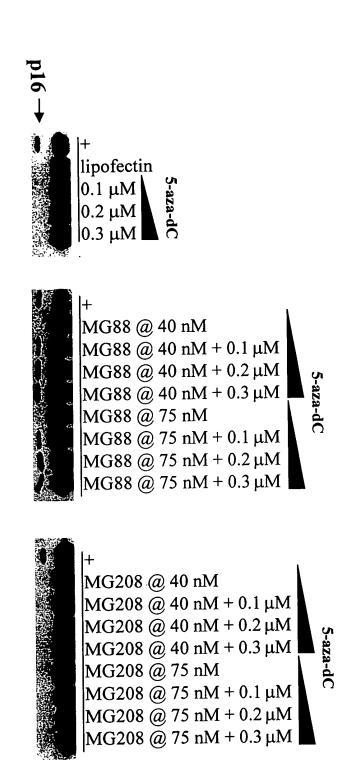
FIGURE 11





p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from celllysates and a Western analysis was performed. T24 cells were plated and treated for three days with varying concentrations of 5aza-dC. The

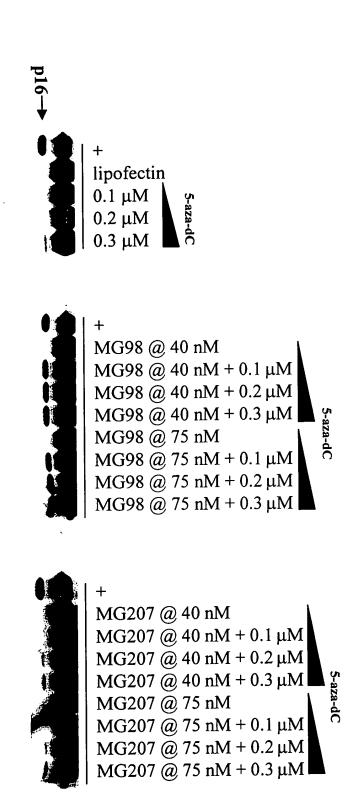
antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG88) and 5-aza-deoxycytidine. Synergistic reactivation of p16 in T24 cells by treatment with



analysis was performed 5-aza-dC every day for three days. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and a Western T24 cells were plated and transfected with either MG88 or MG208 and treated with varying concentrations of

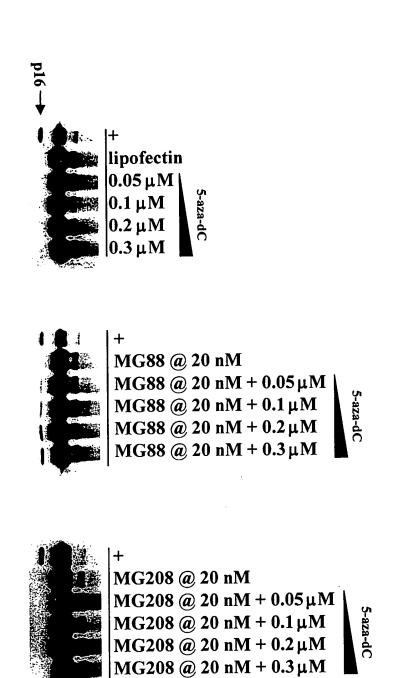
### Figure 14

Synergistic reactivation of p16 in T24 cells by treatment with antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG98) and 5-aza-deoxycytidine.



analysis was performed 5-aza-dC every day for three days. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and a Western T24 cells were plated and transfected with either MG98 or MG207 and treated with varying concentrations of

Synergistic reactivation of p16 in T24 cells by treatment with low dose antisense to DNA methyltransferase (MG88) and 5-aza-deoxycytidine



5-aza-dC every day for three days. The p16 protein was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates and a Western T24 cells were plated and transfected with either MG88 or MG 208 and treated with varying concentrations of analysis was performed.

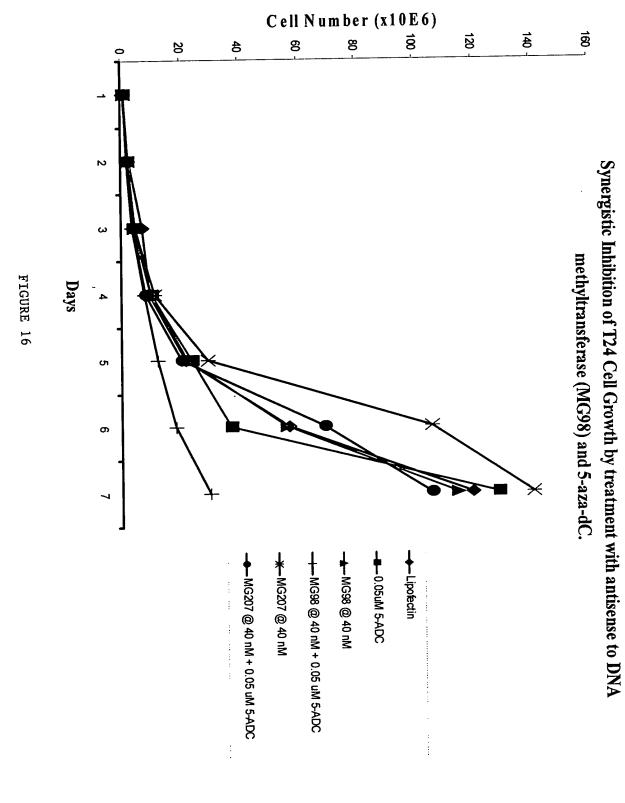


FIGURE 17

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Synergistic Inhibition of Cell Growth by Treatment with MG 98 and 5-Aza-

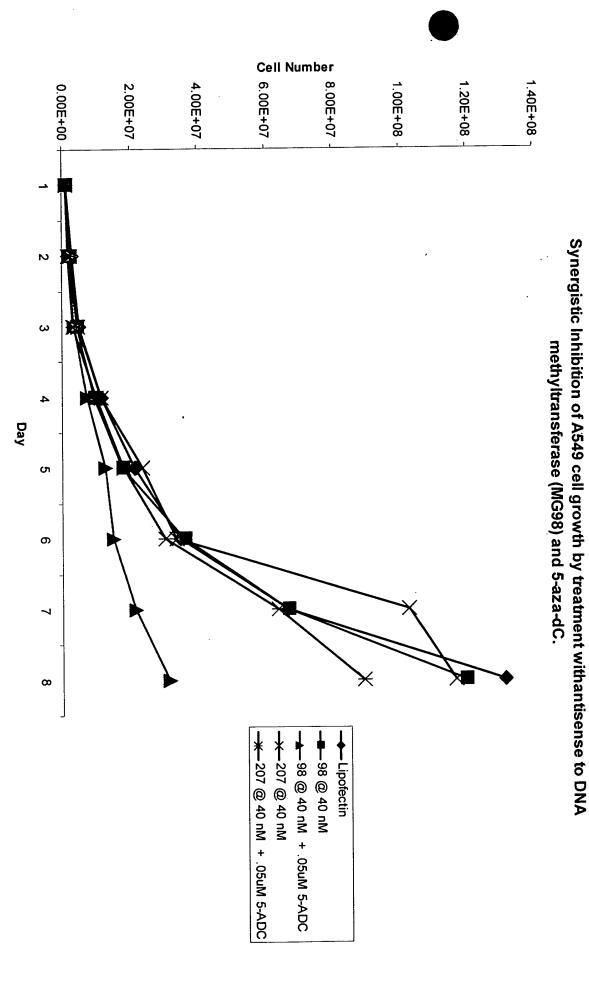
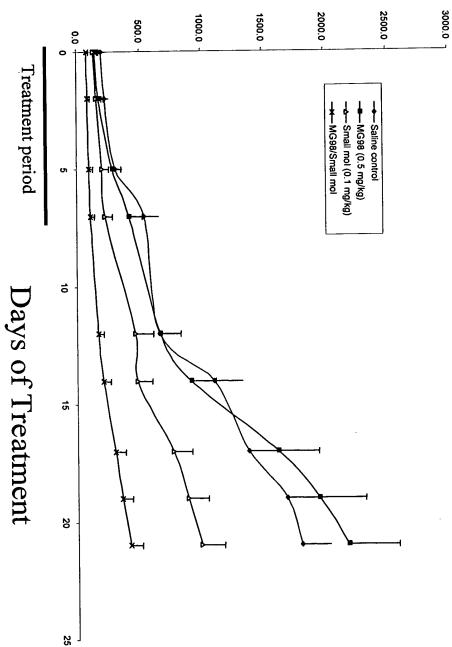


FIGURE 18

In vivo Synergistic Antitumor Activity of Antisense to Human DNA a Small Molecule in Human Colon Cancer Model Colo 205. Methyltransferase (MG98) Combined with



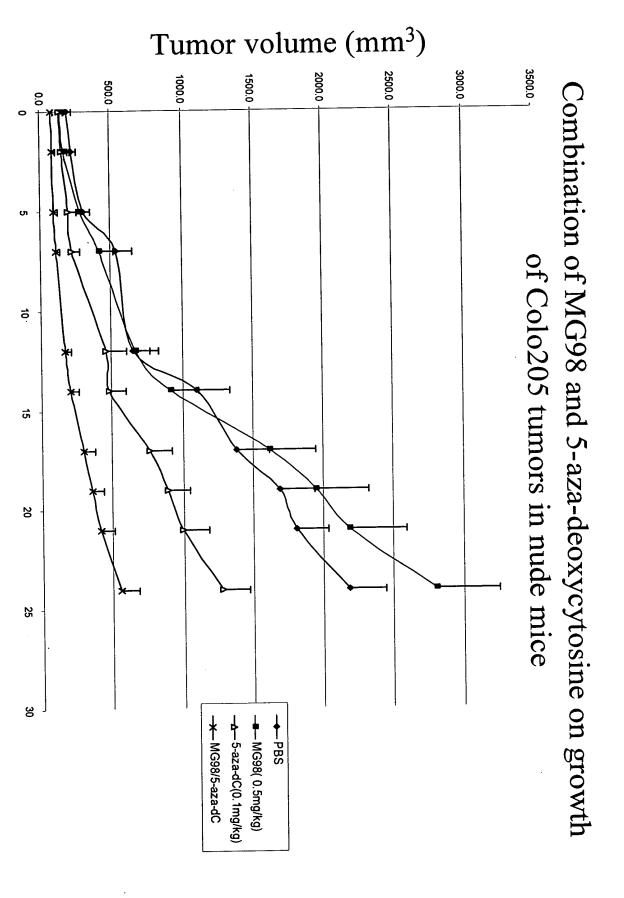
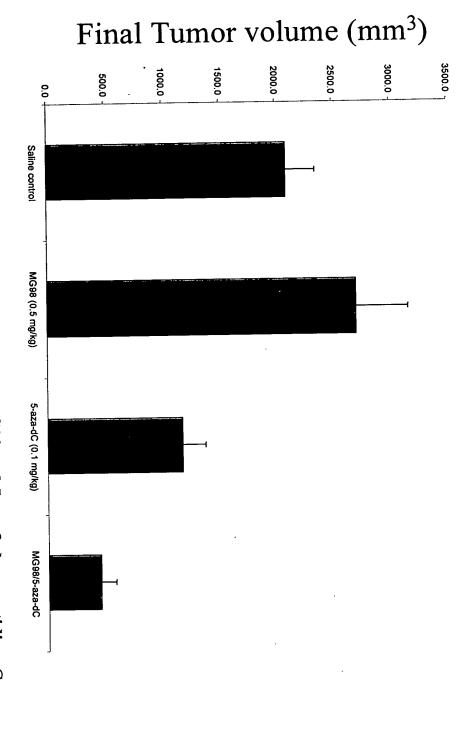


FIGURE 20A

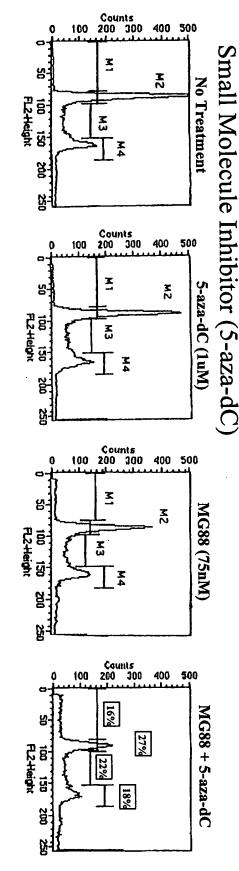
Time (days)



control, MG98 (0.5 mg/kg/day), 5-aza-2-deoxycytidine (0.1 mg/kg/day), MG98 (0.5 mg/kg/day) and Fig. 7. Antitumor activity of combination of MG98 and 5-aza-2-deoxycytidine. Groups are: Saline 5-aza-2-deoxycytidine (0.1 mg/kg/day). Groups consisted of six animals each. Error bars represent from 5-aza-dC treated group. Group MG98 was not significantly different than saline control group. SEM. Group MG98/5-aza-dC was statistically different (p<0.05) from bothsaline treated group and

# Schedule Independent Inhibition of Cell Cycle Progression by Combination of DNA MeTase Antisense inhibitor (MG88) and DNA MeTase Small Molecule Inhibitor (5-aza-dC).

Schedule A: DNA MeTase Antisense Inhibitor (MG88) followed by



Schedule B: Small Molecule Inhibitor (5-aza-dC) followed by DNA

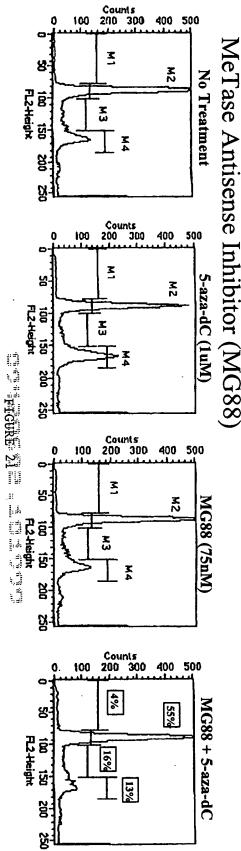
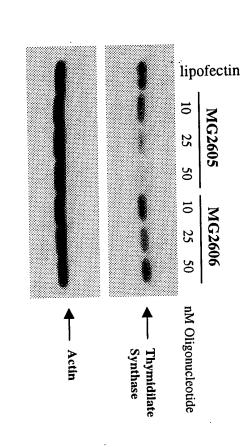


Figure 22



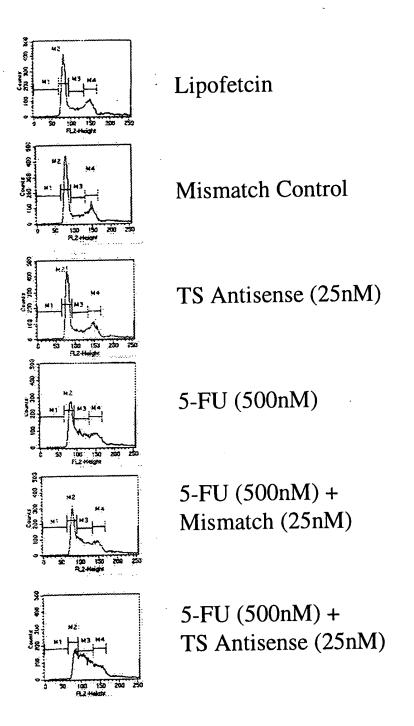
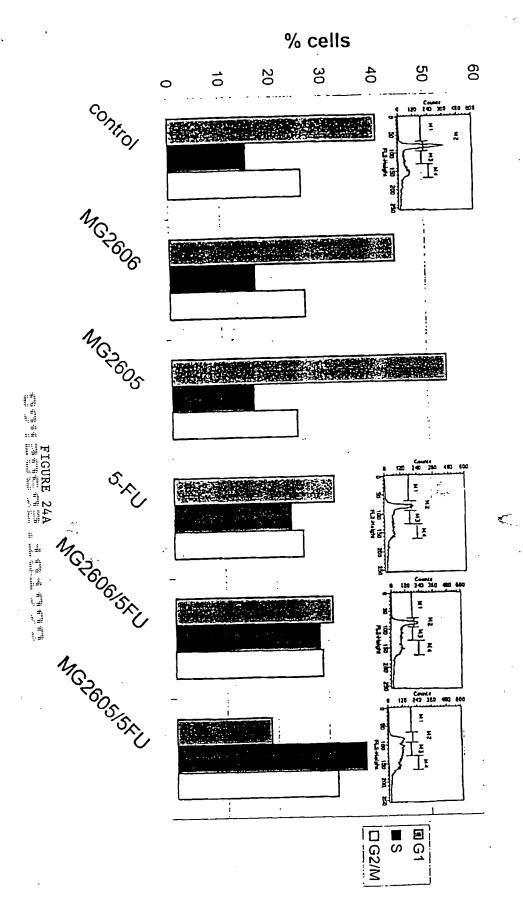
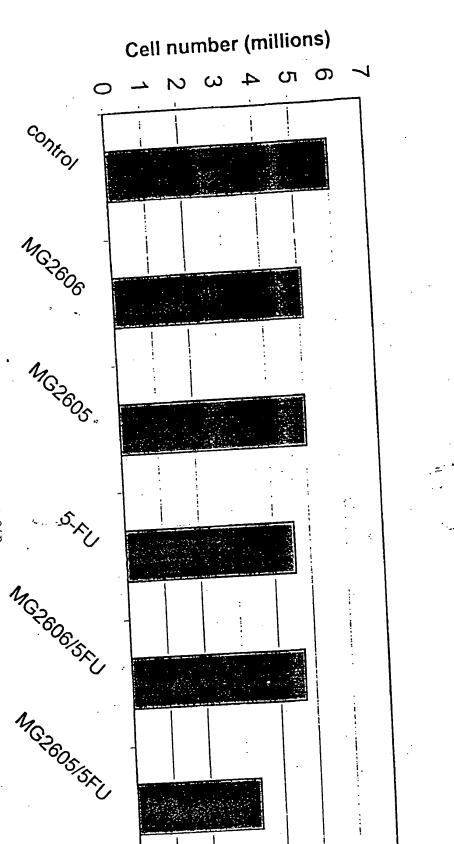


Figure 23



Cell cycle analysis of cells treated with TS antisense oligo (25nM) and 5-FU (5uM)

FIGURE 24B



Cell number after treatment with TS antisense oligo (25nM) and 5-FU (5uM)

HDAC 1,2 AS

Mismatch

TSA (10ng/ml) + Mismatch

TSA (10ng/ml) + HDAC 1,2 AS

Synergistic Induction of p21WAF1/CIP by

Combination of HDAC Antisense and TSA

HDAC 1,2 AS

Mismatch

TSA (25ng/ml) + Mismatch

TSA (25ng/ml) + HDAC 1,2 AS

FIGURE 25